California

Segregation - 1931

UPHOLD BAN ON NEGRO RESIDENTS

St. Louis Mo.

Appeal Court Reverses Decision Against White Property Owners in Los Angeles. Case Fought Since 1923

LOS ANGELES CASE HAD BEEN UP SINCE 1923

Lower Courts Ruling Favoring Colored Dwellers is Reversed by High Tribunal.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 22—A fight for rights to occupy property which they purchased in Southeastern Los Angeles was lost by Lydia G. Montgomery, Albert W. and Pinkie Wilson, colored, in a ruling handed down Friday by the District Court of Appeal of the Third Appellate District. The court in its opinion ruled that colored persons who buy property in the area with knowledge of an agreement entered into by some 125 white property owners, restricting the use of property to persons of the Caucasian race, are bound by the agreement.

Case Was Appealed

The decision was handed down on the appeal of Thomas S. Littlejohns and others from a judgment of Superior Court sustaining a demurrer interposed by Francis Henderson and others after the property owners had instituted an action. The Appellate Court reversed the lower court's judgment and ordered the lower court to overrule the demurrer.

The property owners entered into their agreement June 7, 1923, and their agreement was recorded [illegible] Sept. 23 of that year. Thereafter, it was charged three signers of the agreement conveyed the property to its present owners. The property, according to the complaint, was occupied by the new purchasers and C. A. Williams, Mrs. C. H. Williams and C. Parker.

The decision was rendered by Justice pro tem Jamison.

Whites Set Time Bomb at Negro Home

Courier

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15—(A N. P.)—An alarm clock, so set that it would strike a match which would in turn ignite a can of gasoline, was planted next to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hollins, 1202 E. 58th Drive here Tuesday night. The match went off but failed to contact with the gasoline.

10-17-31 Pittsburgh Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollins blamed the intended explosion on whites who resented the entrance of colored residents in the 58th drive district.

WHITES SET TIME BOMB UNDER HOME OF NEGRO

Los Angeles, Calif.—(ANP)—An alarm clark, so set that it would strike a match which would in turn ignite a can of gasoline, was planted next to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hollins at 1202 East 58th Drive, here Tuesday night. The match went off but failed to contact with the gasoline. Mr. and Mrs. Hollins blamed the intended explosion on whites who resented the entrance of colored residents in the 59th Drive district.

10-17-31 Pittsburgh Pa.

Segregation - 1931

ATTEMPTED OUSTER OF DUNBAR TEACHER FROM "WHITE" NEIGHBORHOOD FOUGHT IN COURT

Mandatory Injunction Asked Against Domingo A. Lanauze And Wife Answered Through Their Attorney, Thurman L. Dodson

Through the law offices of Attorney Thurman L. Dodson, Domingo A. Lanauze, a teacher at Dunbar High School, and his wife, Hilda G., answered Wednesday a petition for a mandatory injunction filed against them in Equity Court two weeks ago seeking to have them ejected from their home, 1737 First Street N. W., which they had recently purchased. It is alleged, in the bill of complaint, that the Lanauze property is in a white neighborhood, that the property surrounding it will depreciate in value if colored people are allowed to occupy it, that the Lanauzes are colored, and that there is a restrictive covenant running with the land restricting its use to persons other than those of the colored race.

Joined with the Lanuze's as defendants in the suit are Carrie Garland, 5711 Thirteenth Street N. W.; Gerald F. Amann, 1427 Monroe Street N. W., and Dorothy L. Myers Room 202, 927 Fifteenth Street N. W., all white, former owners of the property. The complainant is a property owner of the neighborhood, Charles Murgia, white, residing at 82 S Street N. W.

Although Mr. Lanauze is a Porto Rican and as such might be classed as white, he has elected to fight the attempted ouster on other grounds. The answer filed Wednesday submits that the neighborhood has so changed that it can not now be regarded as a "white" neighborhood.

The Bloomingdale section of the city in which Mr. Lanauze's property is located has been the scene of many court battles in the last few years. Some twenty cases are said to uphold the right of communities to determine the complexion of its citizens. It is believed that this is the first time a mandatory injunction has been brought seeking to eliminate the time necessary to have an ordinary equity case heard.

Segregation-1931

Georgia.

6

SEGREGATION PAPER IS ATTACKED IN COURT

An attack on constitutionality of Atlanta's race segregation ordinance was launched Saturday by R. B. Perry, negro postman, when he filed suit in superior court for an injunction to restrain Atlanta police authorities from proceeding against him. Perry alleged in his petition that he bought a home on Felton drive, and police made a case against him on a charge of moving on a street where the majority of the residents are white. The plaintiff alleged that Atlanta's race segregation ordinance having been declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court, a new ordinance was passed omitting the words "white" or "colored" and using the words, in referring to negroes, "races prohibited by law to intermarry." The case was set for next Saturday before Judge Edgar E. Pomeroy in the motions division, and a temporary restraining order was granted by Judge Virlyn B. Moore.

SEGREGATION CASE IS TAKEN TO COURT IN GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28.—A colored citizen has challenged the constitutionality of Atlanta's race segregation ordinance. He is R. B. Perry, postal worker, who Saturday filed suit in superior court for an injunction to restrain the Atlanta police authorities from proceeding against him on a charge of moving on a street where the majority of the residents are white.

Perry alleges in his petition that he bought a home on Felton drive and police made a case against him on a charge of violating the Atlanta residential segregation law. The plaintiff alleges that Atlanta's race segregation ordinance having been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, a new ordinance was passed omitting the words "white" or "colored" and using the words, in referring to Negroes, "race prohibited by law to inter-marry." The case was set for Saturday before Judge E. E. Pomeroy in the motions division, and a temporary restraining order was granted by Judge Moore.

Overrules Negro Segregation Law.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 13 (AP).—Judge E. E. Pomeroy of Fulton County Superior Court today ruled Atlanta's ordinance to segregate Negroes was unconstitutional. The judge also enjoined James L. Beavers, Chief of Police, from interfering with the residence of Negroes designated streets. The Atlanta ordinance provided that no families of Negro race should occupy houses in a section, where there is more than one white

NEGRO SEGREGATION ILLEGAL, COURT RULES

Holding that the Atlanta segregation ordinance violates the constitution of the United States, Superior Judge Edgar E. Pomeroy Friday issued an injunction restraining Chief of Police James L. Beavers and other members of the police department from molesting negroes occupying residences on Gray street between Jones and Western avenues.

The suit was brought by Mrs. Gussie Schacter, who owns five houses on the street, all of which are occupied by negroes. Attorneys for the woman told Judge Pomeroy that two negro tenants in the houses had been arrested by the police and fined $15 and costs in recorder's court on charges of violating the city ordinance.

Samuel D. Hewlett and John Dennis, attorneys for Mrs. Schacter, pointed out to Judge Pomeroy that the ordinance passed by the borough council was identical with that passed in Richmond, Va., which several months ago was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States. Courtland S. Winn, deputy borough counselor, did not deny this, and Judge Pomeroy immediately declared the Atlanta law unconstitutional.

"If such an ordinance is unconstitutional for Richmond, it certainly is unconstitutional for Atlanta," Judge Pomeroy said.

Atlanta Segregation Ordinance Being Attacked By Mailman

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5.—(CNS)—As a result of being cited into court last week by a white neighbor an attack on the constitutionality of Atlanta's race segregation ordinance was launched by R. B. Perry, a letter carrier, when he filed suit in the Superior Court for an injunction to restrain the local police authorities from proceeding against him. A temporary restraining order was granted by the judge.

New Segregation Act Alarms Atlanta

By JESSE O. THOMAS

ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—A few weeks ago Judge Edgar Pomeroy of the superior court handed down a decision declaring a residential segregation ordinance as being enforced in Atlanta unconstitutional.

In this same connection it will be interesting to state that the supreme court of Georgia declared unconstitutional the segregation ordinance years before the Louisville ordinance was declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court.

But, like Banquo's ghost, our friends, "Mr. Jim Crow and Miss Segregation," will not down. Joseph E. Berman, Atlanta's Fourth ward alderman, recently introduced an ordinance in the city council in an attempt to establish "a color line by providing that persons of different color shall not live within a radius of 15 block of a school for either whites or Negroes." The law is not to be retroactive. The council passed the resolution, which, if concurred in by the alderman and signed by the mayor, will become law.

This proposed segregation law would break up Atlanta and seems much more clumsy and difficult to operate than the residential segregation. For example, it would have all the white people move out of the section between David T. Howard school and Ponce De Leon Ave., or rather make it unlawful for any white person to move in once a house in this territory became vacant. In the Walker St. school district there are a number of white business concerns and many white residents within 15 blocks of the school.

It would make it unlawful for any white person to occupy much of the business section downtown once it became empty. A worse predicament threatens the residents in the neighborhood of Davis St. school (white) and the Gray St. school, which are perhaps 20 blocks from each other.

All that territory, representing 15 blocks either way from each school, would have to remain entirely unoccupied; no member of either race could move in any house which became vacant once this new law became operative. It would be necessary to station a corps of workers in the city hall with a spotted map and have every person who moved in or out of a house in Atlanta, after making arrangements with the real estate agent or landlord, to go to the city hall and have this assignment personnel count the blocks of all the school located in the area in question to determine whether such an individual could move into the unoccupied house.

The wonder is why some energetic lawmaker doesn't introduce an ordiance prohibiting our group from breathing the same air that white people breathe; prohibiting our group appearing on the streets the same days white people are there; from reading the same books that white people read; from eating the same kind of food, drinking the same kind of water or "corn"; or why should Colored people not move up in the air somewhere or below the surface of the earth in mass.

It is not believed the present mayor will sign this eighth century ordinance.

Atlanta Passes Second Segregation Law

ATLANTA, Ga., (ANP.)—A second effort to segregate Negro and white residents by law was made here Tuesday afternoon when the segregation ordinance introduced by Alder Joseph E. Berman, of the fourth ward, was passed by the city council.

The Berman ordinance attempts to establish a color line providing that persons of different races shall not live within a radius of fifteen blocks of a school for either white persons or Negroes.

Some weeks ago an ordinance was passed prohibiting Negroes and whites from living in the same section or block.

The case was carried to the supreme Court where the law was declared invalid.

Berman represents a district largely populated by Negroes.

Atlanta Judge Voids Anti-Negro Law

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 20. (CNS) Judge E. E. Pomeroy of Fulton County Superior Court, Friday ruled Atlanta's ordinance to segregate Negroes was unconstitutional.

The Judge also enjoined Chief of Police James L. Beavers from interfering with the residence of Negroes on designated streets.

BERMAN ACT IS MOST UNWIELDY EVER INTRODUCED

A few weeks ago Judge Edgar Pomeroy of the Superior Court handed down a decision declaring a residential segregation ordinance as being enforced in Atlanta unconstitutional. In this same connection it will be germaine to state that the Supreme Court of Georgia declared unconstitutional the segregation ordinance years before the Louisville ordinance was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. But, like Banquo's Ghost, our friends, "Mr. Jim Crow and Miss Segregation", will not down! Joseph E. Berman, Fourth Ward Alderman, recently introduced an ordinance in the City Council in an attempt to establish a color line by providing that persons of different colors shall not live within a radius of fifteen blocks of a school for either whites or Negroes. The law was not to be retroactive. The Council passed this resolution, which, if concurred in by the Aldermen and signed by the Mayor, will become a law.

This proposed segregation law would seem much more clumsy and difficult to operate than the residential segregation. For example, it would have all the white people move out of the section between David T. Howard School and Ponce de Leon Avenue, or rather make it unlawful for any white person to move in once a house in this territory became vacant. In the Walker Street School district there are a number of white business concerns and many white residents within fifteen blocks of the school.

It would make it unlawful for any white person to occupy much of the business section down town, once it became empty. A worse predicament threatens the residents in the neighborhood of Davis Street School (white) and the Gray Street School, which are perhaps twenty blocks from each other. Now all that territory representing fifteen blocks either way from each school would have to remain entirely unoccupied; no member of either race could move in any house which became vacant, once this new law became operative. It would be necessary to station a corps of workers in the City Hall with a spotted map and have every person who moved in or out of a house in Atlanta, after making arrangements with the real estate agent or landlord, to go to the City Hall and have this assignment personnel count the blocks of all the schools located in the area in question to determine whether such an individual could move into the unoccupied house.

I wonder why some energetic law-maker wouldn't introduce an ordinance prohibiting Negroes from breathing the same air that white people breathe; prohibiting Negroes appearing on the streets the same day white people are there; from reading the same books that white people read; from eating the same kind of food, drinking the same kind of water or "corn", or why should Negroes not move up in the air somewhere or below the surface of the earth in mass?

We do not believe the present Mayor will sign this Eighth Century ordinance.

ATLANTA PASSES SECOND SEGREGATION ORDINAICE

Amsterdam News

ATLANTA, March 23 (ANP).—A second effort to segregate colored and white residents by law was made here Tuesday afternoon when the segregation ordinance introduced by Alderman Joseph E. Berman of the Fourth ward was passed by the City Council.

The Berman ordinance attempts to establish a color line providing that persons of different races shall not live within a radius of fifteen blocks of a school for either whites or colored.

Atlanta Judge Voids Anti-Negro Ordinance

2-19-31

Atlanta, Ga. (CNS) Feb. 16—Judge E. E. Pomeroy of Fulton County Superior Court, Friday ruled Atlanta's ordinance to segregate Negroes was unconstitutional. The Judge also enjoined Chief of Police James L. Beavers from interferring with the residence of Negroes on designated streets. The ordinance provided that no families of the Negro race shall occupy tenement houses in a section wherein there is more than one white family.

COUNCIL PASSES SEGREGATION LAW

Another attempt to pass a segregation law which would hold in the higher courts was made by borough council Monday afternoon when that body approved an ordinance offered by Councilman Joseph E. Berman, of the fourth ward.

The Berman measure attempts to establish a color line by providing that persons of different color shall not live within a radius of 15 blocks of a school for either white persons or negroes. It would not be retroactive.

ATLANTA SEGREGATION ORDINANCE ATTACKED

A temporary injunction prohibiting the city from enforcing a race segregation ordinance passed in March by city council was signed Monday by Judge Virlyn B. Moore, of Fulton superior court, on the petition of Mrs. Maude T. Kirby-Smith, of Franklin county, Tennessee, who alleges that police threatened to arrest a negro woman to whom she had rented a house on Felton drive.

Mrs. Kirby-Smith alleges that the negro woman was warned that she would be arrested if she moved into the house without obtaining a permit. The plaintiff alleges that the ordinance is violative of the constitution. Judge Moore's order is returnable April 25.

Segregation – 1931

NO NEGRO ON ZONING COMMISSION

Mayor Broening Appoints all Whites to New Salaried Body

Afro American
4-11-31

BALTIMORE.—

There will be no Negro member on the Zoning Commission.

Mayor Broening sent in an all-white body which was confirmed by the Cit yCouncil, Monday.

More than a hundred friends of Josiah Diggs petitioned the mayor to name him on the commission. Willard W. Allen, who has for some time ben a emember of the original body, was also urged for the post.

Salaried Body

Provisions of the measure creating the new body included salaries of $1,800 for the chairman, and $1,500 for members. Leaders express themselves as disappointed at the action of Mayor Broening.

Mr. Diggs made the following statement this week:

"I wish to express my deepest appreciation and sincere thanks to my many frineds for exerting themselves in my behlaf in the matter of the appointment of a colroed member to the Board fo Zoning Appeals."

Segregation-1931

Man Has Right to Buy and Live Anywhere, Also to Defend Home Against Attacks. Judge Rules

Chicago Defender 4-25-31 Chicago Ed.

DETROIT, April 23. — Dr. Ossian Sweet and eight others, who have been defendants in the Wayne county circuit court since last Tuesday in a $150,000 damage suit brought against them by Mrs. Leona Briener, were freed Wednesday, April 15, when Judge Clarence White, Berrien county, dismissed the case on the grounds of "no cause for action."

"Under the law a man has a right to buy and live any place he desires in the state of Michigan. He also has the right to defend his home against all attacks. As the plaintiff has failed to prove that a conspiracy had been formed to commit an illegal act, and no proof has been brought forth to prove that Dr. Sweet fired the fatal shot that killed Leon Briener, my verdict is no cause for action," said Judge White in handing down the decision.

Mrs. Briener, who is the widow of Leon Briener, white, who was killed in a racial disturbance in front of the Sweet home on Garland Ave. on the evening of Sept. 8, 1925, filed suit in 1926.

When the case opened Tuesday after the illness of Judge White had caused a postponement Monday, the attorneys for the defense put several of the officials of the now defunct Water Works Improvement association, the organization that was created shortly after Dr. Sweet purchased the home for the avowed purpose of keeping all but European Caucasians out of the district, on the stand.

Several startling disclosures that were not revealed in the previous criminal case were revealed by counsels for the defense when Stuart Stevenson, the last secretary for the organization, was forced to bring the books and records into court.

In the course of the long examination of Stevenson and other officials of the Water Works Improvement association, the following points were brought out:

1. That Leon Breiner was a member of the organization and had attended meetings held in the immediate vicinity of the Sweet home.

2. The Water Works Improvement association sent a committee to the prosecutor's office to give whatever assistance they could in the prosecution of Dr. Sweet and the other defendants in the criminal trial.

3. While the organization held meetings before the Sweet criminal case, the charter was not issued by the secretary of state until May 26, 1926.

4. Judge Donald Van Zile, who was appointed to take the place of Judge John Faust on the Recorde's Court bench, was a member of the Water Works Park Improvement association. Judge Faust tried the first Sweet trial in November, 1925.

5. Peter Drexilius, recent candidate for judge of Recorder's court, was attorney for the organization.

Mrs. Irma Smith, white, 2127 Helen St., who sold the house to Dr. Sweet, followed Dr. Sweet on the stand on Tuesday afternoon. She told of the threats she had received from the neighbors for selling the house, which is the best in the block, to non-Caucasians.

In his cross examination of Mrs. Smith, attorney Prewitt Semmes asked her if she was married to a Colored man. She replied that she was, but had been separated for the past nine years.

Edward J. Connelly, white, 3029 St Clair, first secretary of the Water Works Park Improvement association, followed Mrs. Theresa Hengreys a neighbor of Dr. Sweet, on the witness stand.

Mr. Connelly declared that he did not have a retentive memory, and that some things were hazy since when he was secretary of the organization. He only remembered attending two meetings of the organization. He also failed to remember being on a committee that visited the prosecutor's office to render aid in the prosecution of Dr. Sweet and the other defendants.

While Connelly was on the stand, Fred Schopp, counsel for the defense, asked permission of the court to put former Mayor John W. Smith on the stand.

Mr. Smith, under direct examination, told of the troubles prior to the Sweet demonstration, and the large delegations that visited his office in protest against members of the group moving into all-white neighborhoods.

Under cross examination by Semmes, Smith grew wrathful and shouted out that he had been raised within the so-called "black belt" and did not object to having members of the group as his neighbors.

Stuart Stevenson, last secretary of the Water Works Improvement association, followed Connelly on the stand. He was elected secretary on Dec. 2, 1925.

Mr. Stevenson testified how the property owners of Montclair Ave. had petitioned the Water Works Improvement association for admittance. Earl Weistoff, now physical director at Northwestern high school, worded the petition. The owners, declared Mr. Stevenson, wanted to prevent the moving of Negroes into the neighborhood, because it would lessen the value of property.

Mr. Stevenson said that the organization had more than 1,000 members at one time, but could get only 150 signers to the clause that restricted the property owners to sell only to European Caucasians.

Mr. Stevenson also told of the committees that were appointed to assist in the prosecution of Dr. Sweet at the criminal trial. He also revealed, through his books, that Leon Breiner was a member of the organization and that Judge Donald Van Zile of Records court was also a member.

When Edward Connelly was returned to the stand, he remembered being on a committee that visited the prosecutors office when he was shown the books by attorney Zelesnik, counsel for the defense.

Joseph McGlyn, first president of the organization and who attended the first meeting at the home of one of the neighbors on the evening of July 14, 1925, when it was learned that Dr. Sweet had purchased the home, was next on the stand. His testimony was in line with Stevenson's.

Dr. Sweet moved into his home in 1928.

Joe Mack, Dr. Otis Sweet, Henry Sweet and Norris Murray are still living in Detroit. Charles Washington is manager of the National Benefit Life Insurance company in Orlando, Fla. John Latti and Hewett Watson are attending school in Washington, D. C.

Segregation - 1931

WHITES RESENT NEGRO FAMILY LIVING IN A WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD

Police Charged With Laxity In Giving Protection to Negro Home Owner—May Appeal to Governor Unless Police Methods Become Effective—White Ministers Urge Settlement of Trouble by Arbitration.

Courier

By AIMEE HALL

MINNEAPOLIS, July 23—Miss L. O. Smith, attorney and president of the local N. A. A. C. P., has issued a statement charging the police with laxity in what she termed "an unlawful gathering." She declared that she would appeal to Governor Floyd B. Olson to protect the Lee home unless more effective methods were used by the local police department.

A crowd, estimated at more than 3,000 irate whites, milled around the home of A. Lee, 4600 Columbus avenue, Wednesday evening, in protest against the occupancy of a house by a Negro family in this so-called white neighborhood. 7-20-31

Gun squads were rushed to the scene to keep the crowd in order, but their efforts failed. Negro citizens are up in arms because of the alleged laxity of the police to give protection.

Failing to reach an agreement, white home owners in the district who attempted to make Lee move out of the neighborhood, staged a larger demonstration than the ones held the previous nights. A mass meeting by the whites in the district earlier in the evening was unsuccessful. Many walked out in disgust, it is said, when the white speakers urged them to display patience.

Pittsburgh Courier

The police were successful in keeping the morbid crowd of whites moving until around 11 o'clock Wednesday night, when such a vast horde of whites swooped down on the officers they were forced to retreat to the Lee home and form a cordon holding the mob at bay at the point of bayonets.

Pa

Mayor William Anderson suggested a conference between the protesting whites and representative Negroes. This conference was held in the mayor's office and the white delegation was headed by Albis J. Lindgreen.

Lee, an employe in the post office, purchased the property about a month ago through a white real estate agent.

When white neighbors learned about Lee's intention to occupy the house a delegation of whites went to the post office and warned Lee not to move into the house, and also offered to purchase it from him. Lee is said to have informed them that he did not buy the property to sell and that he intended to occupy it. Following this meeting he is said to have received numerous threats. Mr. Lee is a World War veteran.

A group of white ministers here have urged that the difficulties surrounding the actions of the disgruntled white residents seeking to force Lee to vacate his home in Columbus avenue, be settled by arbitration. Those signing the resolution are: Rev. M. Bailey, Clair E. Ames, Roy L. Smith, E. R. Purdy, Paul Snyder, O. H. Sletten, Paul S. Wright and J. [illegible] Spear.

MOB OF 3'000 WHITES STORM NEGRO HOME

In this Chicago, 21

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 22—Following a mass attack upon his home by an infuriated white mob which resented the presence of a colored family in a district which they had "restricted" for white residents only, A. A. Lee, postal clerk announced that he would not be intimidated, and was prepared to defend his home and his family from molestation.

The attack occurred late last week after several sporadic assaults upon the home had failed to frighten the owner and his family away. Lee bought the house about three weeks ago, and moved into it immediately. Three days later he received several mysterious telephone calls and anonymous letters, warning him to move out or suffer the consequences. Several days later a mob of hoodlums numbering about 300 assembled in front of the house, and hurled stones through the windows, cursing Lee and warning him to leave.

7-25-31

On Friday night, Lee received a hint that a mass attack would be made upon his home, and applied for police protection. At first a squad of plain clothes officers responded to the call, but as large groups of white men and boys began to assemble in front of the house, a riot call was sent in, and a cordon of uniformed policemen was thrown about the property. The mob continued to grow until more than three thousand men, women and half grown boys were there. They threntened the police, and hauled one motorcycle officer off of his machine and beat him badly. The mob and the police remained all night until at dawn mob dispersed.

On Saturday, Mayor Anderson attempted to settle the disturbance amicably, suggesting that Lee move out of the house.

This the owner refused to do, standing upon his rights to live in the house he had purchesed. When he was warned that the police guard would be withdrawn, Lee asserted that he was now prepared to cope with the mob, and would defend his property and family from violence. Several male relatives of the family have taken up residence with Lee, and a guard is keep on watch at the house at all times. A mass meeting was held by the white residente on Saturday, at which time they declared that if Lee did not move out they would move him out or burn him out.

PUBLIC OPINION

WATERTOWN, S. D.

JUL 17 1931

AN UNWISE NEGRO

Minneapolis police have been compelled to give protection to the home of a negro who recently purchased property in the heart of a section occupied by whites. The white people object, and crowds have resorted to various forms of intimidation to induce the colored family to move. The newcomer stubbornly insists upon his rights. The white people understand the legal rights involved, but that does not abate their attempt to attain their end by use of pressure admittedly outside the law.

The significance of the incident would be lost were it not for the obtrusive manner in which the continued existence of the race problem manifests itself. It is annoying up here in the north, where most of us long since accepted the race question as something rather definitely settled, to discover the fundamental factors in the greatest political question the nation has ever wrestled with still exist, and substantially unchanged.

The illustration goes to support a suspicion that the north, never having been in close proximity to the negro problem, has never found out for itself just how it would handle the case were it faced with the same situation that rules in the south. The north's conception of the issue springs from the distant viewpoint. The south's idea is the product of intimate contact. The south had always found ways and means outside the law to enforce the will of the white population. The north, having deplored the tendency in the south, is likely to be shocked by the demonstration of its own tendency to adopt in practice the system it has long held untenable in theory.

Negroes who have come north must realize that the geographical location of a white man does not altar his basic nature. The fact that the emigrant of color runs into an atmosphere at Minneapolis vastly different from that he left at Memphis, simply means the change is due to superficial influences. As soon as Minneapolis whites are compelled to solve the same practical problems which Memphis solved to its satisfaction long ago, the same human reactions are certain to display themselves.

Negroes, even in the north, will find themselves much happier situated if they locate with understanding of the immutable instincts which govern white and black association. Insistence upon their legal rights may satisfy their pride, but it can scarcely bring them any happiness in the long run. Neighborhood prejudices when deep seated, smolder and accumulate explosive force .Such situations usually go from bad to worse until the cause of irritation is removed. White neighbors, of course, have no right to impose upon colored folks, but experiences show that insistence upon rights is no guaranty against trouble. Negroes who enjoy the latitude they encounter in the north should proceed in the knowledge that any policy which treads upon the toes of white citizens aggravates rather than mollifies racial differences.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
CITIZEN

JUL 18 1931

The EDITOR'S COLUMN

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Not A Solution

IN Minneapolis a negro bought a residence in a section inhabited entirely by white citizens. Hundreds of incensed white folks fought with policemen in an effort to do violence to the man who had offended them.

The colored man was not considerate of the feelings of others when he bought in a section where he had reason to believe that he would not be welcome. But did the white folks prove themselves deserving of the finest kind of consideration?

Mob violence hasn't settled any of our racial problems in the past. It hasn't proved good citizenship in the people participating therein nor inspired people to good deeds.

If we would give the same intense attention to our government that we give to some minor matter, we could accomplish great things.

When ruled by our passions and prejudices we do not make progress nor justify the place that has been assigned to us in this life.

Segregation—1931

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS BARELY MISSED NEW SWEET CASE

8-8-31

NEW YORK.—What barely missed being a new Sweet case has been reported by the Minneapolis Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. to the national office.

Three thousand whites gathered around 4600 Columbus Avenue, Minneapolis, on the night of July 15th and on the following evening more than 4,000 assembled in an effort to intimidate A. A. Lee, colored post office employee, into evacuating the home he had just purchased. So tense was the situation that at the insistence of the Minneapolis Branch of the N.A.A.C.P., through its president, Miss L. O. Smith, prominent Minneapolis attorney, it was necessary for Chief of Police William Meehen and Police Inspector Frank Bleed to take charge personally of the situation. These officials massed squads of policemen and detectives to keep the rowds as far as possible from the Lee home.

Mob Defiant

The mob was defiant of the police and openly threatened Lee and twenty of his friends who had gathered in the home to help him protect himself, family and property. On one occasion a motorcycle policeman was pulled from his machine and a squad of patrolmen was necessary to rescue him. On another occasion a woman slapped one of the officers, which almost served as the spark necessary to turn the threatening crowd into a vengeful mob.

It was necessary for a motorcycle squad at one juncture to charge into the crowd in order to disperse it and to keep it from massing for a concerted attack.

According to reports from its Minneapolis Branch to the national office of the .NA.A.C.P., Minneapolis lived for several days in the imminent threat of a serious race riot. At the outset of the trouble the city officials and especially the police department were thought by colored citizens of Minneapolis to be exceedingly lax in their duty in protecting Mr. Lee's home. Numerous conferences with Mayor William A. Anderson and insistent demands by the Minneapolis Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. resulted in the furnishing of adequate police protection for Mr. Lee.

Had Been Threatened

Prior to moving into his new home Mr. Lee consulted with Miss Smith, after he had been threatened by residents of the community in which his home is located. He notified the police department on two occasions and they promised him protection. When Mr. Lee moved into his home the threats increased, whereupon the demand for police protection was made by the N.A.A.C.P.

When the threats did not abate, however, Mr. Lee's attorney, H. E. Maag, white, proposed to Mr. Lee that he go on a "long vacation" and close up his home. When this suggestion that he run was reported by Mr. Lee to Miss Smith she urged him not to do so, explaining to him the position in which he was placing the race by accepting a proposition of that sort. Miss Smith assured Mr. Lee that the N.A.A.C.P. stood firmly back of him. Mr. Lee accepted Miss Smith's aqvice, discharged Mr. Maag as his attorney and Miss Smith promptly agreed to act for him.

The firm stand taken by the N.A.A.C.P. proved the turning point in the situation which, up to that time, had grown hourly more serious. Finding their threats were unavailing, the mob feeling has subsided and at this time the neighborhood apparently is quiet. From twenty to thirty police patrol the district every night and Miss Smith reports to the national office that the situation is apparently in hand and there will be no further outbursts.

N. A. A. C. P. Helps Lee Protect Minneapolis Home

Lee Smith Lee

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Three thousand whites gathered around 4600 Columbus Ave., Minneapolis, on the night of July 15 and on the following evening more than 4,000 assembled in an effort to intimidate A. A. Lee, postoffice employee, into evacuating the home he had just purchased. **So tense was the situation** that at the insistence of the Minneapolis branch of the N. A. A. C. P. through its president, Miss L. O. Smith, prominent Minneapolis attorney, it was necessary for Chief of Police William Meehan and Police Inspector Frank Bleed to take charge personally of the situation. These officials massed squads of policemen and detectives to keep the crowd as far as possible from the Lee home.

According to reports from its Minneapolis branch to the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. in New York, Minneapolis lived for several days in imminent danger of serious trouble. At the outset of the trouble the city officials and especially the police department were thought by Colored citizens of Minneapolis to be exceedingly lax in their duty in protecting Mr. Lee's home. Numerous conferences with Mayor William A. Anderson and insistent demands by the Minneapolis branch of the N. A. A. C. P. resulted in the furnishing of adequate police protection for Mr. Lee.

Prior to moving into his new home Mr. Lee consulted with Miss Smith after he had been threatened by residents of the community in which his home is located. He notified the police department on two occasions and they promised him protection. When Mr. Lee moved into his home the threats increased, whereupon the demand for police protection was made by the N. A. A. C. P.

When the threats did not abate, however, Mr. Lee's attorney, H. E. Maag (white), proposed to Mr. Lee that he go on a **"long vacation" and** close up his home. When this suggestion that he run was reported by Mr. Lee to Miss Smith she urged him not to do so, explaining to him the position in which he was placing the nonwhites by accepting a proposition of that sort. Miss Smith assured Mr. Lee that the N. A. A. C. P. stood firmly back of him. Mr. Lee accepted Miss Smith's advice, discharged Mr. Maag as his attorney and Miss Smith promptly agreed to act for him.

A conference was then called at the mayor's office at which time Miss Smith and Attorney Brown S. Smith, representing the N. A. A. C. P., firmly placed before the city authorities that they were opposed to any semblance of yielding to the mob's threats and that it was up to the city authorities to protect Mr. Lee.

The firm stand taken by the N. A. A. C. P. proved the turning point in the situation which, up to that time, had grown hourly more serious. Finding their threats were unavailing, the mob feeling has subsided and at this time the neighborhood apparently is quiet. From 20 to 30 police patrol the district every night and Miss Smith reports to the national office that the situation is apparently in hand and that there will be no further outbursts.

Segregation-1931

Missouri

RIOT GUNS USED IN RACE DISORDER

Journal & Guide

1-17-31

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Police armed with riot guns and gas bombs maintained an all-night vigil at an apartment house here following demonstrations arising from a community protest against the renting of quarters to colored people.

Norfolk Va.

A crowd of whites gathered about the apartment building after three colored families moved in. The whites shouted insults and threats but attempted no violence. The crowd was estimated by some to be 600 strong.

After police had dispersed the crowd nine car loads of colored taxi drivers appeared. When searched for arms and then released they informed officers they were going to enlist reenforcements. This threat caused guards to be planted about the apartment .

One of the colored families moved from the apartment and the heads of the other two agreed to move.

The apartment house, owned by Charles E. Donnell, white, has recently been turned over by him to Negro tenants. Three Negro families are in already. The apartments are furnished throughout and modern.

In a statement yesterday, Mr. Donnell said his property was the largest and most modern in the neighborhood and the change to Negro tenants was in the interest of his investment. He said the Negro hospital was only three blocks away on McCoy and a Negro school, the Sumner, was only four blocks away and that the white people had nothing to lose by Negroes being in the neighborhood.

He pointed out one house, 2439 McCoy, which bears a sign "Unfit for Human Habitation." He also indicated other houses in the neighborhood which were empty and earning nothing for the owners. A large building and loan association is said to have offered Mr. Donnell its moral support as it had property in the neighborhood which was earning nothing. Mr. Donnell said he had been assured of adequate police protection.

"I do not know of any rule which has been broken in having Negro tenants here," he said. "The property is not restricted and only the steadiest tenants will be taken. If there is any legal method which the people around here want to take, why they are free to go to court where the matter can be settled on its merits."

TENANTS TO MOVE OUT OF APARTMENT

Police With Riot Guns, Gas Bombs on Guard After Riot.

Richmond, Va., Leader

1931

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8.—(By Associated Press.)—Police armed with riot guns and gas bombs maintained an all-night vigil at an apartment house here following demonstrations arising from a community protest against the renting of quarters to Negroes.

A crowd of white persons officers estimated at 600 gathered about the apartment building last night after three Negro families had moved in. The protestors shouted, but attempted no violence.

After police had dispersed the crowd, nine carloads of Negro taxi drivers appeared. Searched for arms and then released, they informed officers they were going to enlist reinforcements. This threat caused a guard of two dozen men to be thrown about the apartment.

One of the Negro families moved from the apartment last night and the heads of the other two agreed to move today.

Greenville,

Thursday,

WHITES, BLACKS IN NEAR CLASH

Community Protests the Recent Renting of Apartment to Kansas City Negroes

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8.—(AP)—Police armed with riot guns and gas bombs maintained an all-night vigil at an apartment house here following demonstrations arising from a community protest against the renting of quarters to negroes.

A crowd of white persons, officers estimated at 600, gathered about the apartment building last night after three negro families had moved in. The protestors shouted, but attempted no violence.

After police had dispersed the crowd, nine carloads of negro taxi-drivers appeared, searched for arms and then released they informed officers they were going to enlist reinforcements. This threat caused a guard of two dozen men to be thrown about the apartment.

One of the negro families moved from the apartment last night and the heads of the otner two agreed to move today.

Police Protect Mob.

Kansas City, Mo.—(CNA)—A mob of 600 whites led by the Klu Kluxers and other one-hundred per cent American attacked an apartment house here in which three colored families had just moved. The mob wishing to maintain a lily-white neighborhood, stood outside the house and threatened to lynch its Negro inhabitants.

Nation

2-25-31

Communist

The police did not appear on the scene until they heard that the three families were preparing to defend themselves. The guardians of the law held up nine taxis, each containing Negro workers going to the defense of the mob victims. They warned the workers to stay away from the scene. In order to prevent a defense corp from forming around the house, the police placed guards to protect the white mob from the reprisals of the angered Negro populace.

So great is the police terror that the three families are moving out of the white territory, but the League of Struggle for Negro Rights here is waging a battle to smash the segregation laws of the city.

Segregation - 1931

White Hoodlums Attempt to Oust Negro Tenants by Spreading Reign of Terror

Amsterdam News
7-15-31

Young Italian Gangsters Attack Residents of East 117th Street in Effort to Drive Colored People From Section

New York, N.Y.

Attacked and terrorized by a gang of young Italian hoodlums, the Negro residents of 117th street east of Pleasant avenue have been warned to move out of the neighborhood before Saturday on the threat of being burned out of their apartments, it was learned by The Amsterdam News when one of the victims came to the newspaper's offices seeking protection.

Led by a young desperado who lives on the street, these ruffians have instituted a reign of terror, which has so frightened the Negro inhabitants of the neighborhood that several families have moved from the district and others are making frantic preparations to leave. Nocturnal beatings of several male members of the community and the heaping of daily insults and indignities upon the women have been the weapons employed to drive the Negroes from the street.

The first violent outbreak against these residents occurred July 4, when the mob attacked a man whose name has been withheld, as he was returning to his home. The man was kicked, beaten and struck in the face with a pistol and warned to move out of the neighborhood with the rest of the Negro inhabitants. The same treatment was given another resident later during the night.

From that night, the situation has become more aggravated. Signs have been posted on the walls of the buildings on the street, warning "Niggers, Move Out of This Street in Two Weeks or We'll Burn You Out!" Other signs expressing similar sentiments and one labeled "Death Avenue" have been exhibited in the neighborhood. Several of the hoodlums spat in the face of an elderly woman who stopped to read one of the placards.

Despite the assignment of plainclothesmen to the neighborhood by the Twenty-fifth precinct police station, the nightly attacks upon the men in the neighborhood continued until Sunday morning. Captain Farley of the East 126th street station, interviewed Monday by The Amsterdam News in behalf of the terrorized residents, promised to double the patrol in that district and put a stop to the depredations of the young gangsters.

Although the leader of the gang has been identified by at least four of the victims, the young desperado, who works and lives on the street, had not been taken in custody late yesterday afternoon. Unless some action is taken in the matter, a serious racial strife is threatened, for most of the Negroes in the street are determined to protect their homes.

Ill feeling against the Negroes in East 117th street is believed to have been fomented by the landlords of the district, who hold the threat of eviction above the heads of the Italian tenants by telling them that they can get Negroes to move in and pay twice the rent now charged for the apartments. The colored tenants, who now live in the neighborhood, pay almost twice the rent assessed the Italians. Where the average rent for white tenants is $12 a month, the Negroes must pay $20 to $24 for the same apartment. On the sixth floor of one of the contested houses an Italian family pays $9 a month for a front apartment, while a Negro family in the extreme back is assessed $16 a month for three smaller rooms.

This continued threat of having their rent raised by an invasion of Negro tenants is held responsible for the action of the gang of hoodlums who may have the secret support of the elders of the neighborhood. No apartment house in the neighborhood is segregated for the use of Negroes alone, but white and black families live together in the same houses. It is estimated that there are about 60 Negro families in the block.

Negroes living in nearby blocks have not been molested by the band of hoodlums, who have confined their depredations to the confined area of 117th street east of Pleasant avenue. The arrest of the young leader of the gang is expected momentarily.

Sale of Property To Colored Woman Stirs Glen Cove

N.Y. Age
New York, N.Y.
7-25-31

Dr. Albert Reed's Wife Buys Plot for Home On Exclusive Road

Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Residents of Duck Pond road, for years the site of homes of the North Shore's oldest families, discovered last week that a large plot of ground in that section had been sold to Mrs. Dorothy Reed, wife of Dr. Albert Reed, well known Negro dentist of 49 School street.

The plot, 160 feet deep with a frontage of 120 feet, is directly opposite the home of James Willits, descendant of an old Quaker family and a director of the Roslyn Savings Bank. Other nearby property owners are Elwood V. Titus, Harvey Craft, Edward Craft and Samuel J. Seaman.

The land was sold last week by Jacob Underhill, broker of Oyster Bay, through D. Macon Webster, Negro lawyer of Brooklyn. While a movement was reported on foot to buy out the Reeds, it was learned on good authority that Dr. and Mrs. Reed plan to build a residence on the site.

RENEW ATTACKS IN LOWER HARLEM ON 117th ST. RESIDENTS

Amsterdam news
New York, N.Y.
8-12-31

Three Whites Arrested for Assault Must Face Court Again Next Tuesday — Seek to Force Negroes From District

Three white men accused of felonious assault on Louis Rafael, 525 East 117th street, in connection with the "little reign of terror" in Rafael's block, had their case continued to next Tuesday when the case was called yesterday in Harlem Court, where Magistrate Aurelio presided.

The three men are Anthony Fava a soda clerk, 293 Pleasant avenue John Deserio, clerk, 455 East 117th street, and Frank Bruno, plasterer, 418 East 120th street. All were accused of being members of the gang of hoodlums who have again instituted a reign of terror among the Negro residents of the district.

Although the situation has appeared to be normal on the surface, the Negro tenants of the disputed block have been steadily moving from the neighborhood. In the last three weeks more than sixteen families have deserted the street. Open hostilities have been curbed by the presence of the additional police who have been patrolling the district under the orders of Captain Farley of the Twenty-fifth precinct.

Search for the original leader of the hoodlums, a man by the name of Tony, has proved fruitless. Tony is wanted on a gun charge and has been missing from the street where he formerly worked and lived since the situation was exposed by The Amsterdam News several weeks ago. The man has been seen several times by Negro inhabitants of the block, but has always disappeared before the police could be summoned.

The three men were placed under arrest Friday afternoon, two days after a mob of more than twenty Italians had attacked Rafael on his way home. The ringleaders of the gang escaped, having been informed of the approach of Detective Lane of the East 126th street station by a lookout who followed the man to the Twenty-fifth precinct station when he sought to make his complaint.

Hostilities were resumed on the part of the young hoodlums last Wednesday night after a period of three weeks of comparative quiet. A band of about twenty young whites gathered on the corner of Pleasant avenue and 117th street that evening and started molesting all Negro women who passed the corner on their way to their homes. They had just finished throwing watermelon rinds at a woman when Rafael turned into the block.

Attack Man.

As he walked up the street, the gang closed in on him and the leader struck the man in the face. When Rafael turned to combat his assailants with his firsts, the hoodlums dispersed and started stoning the lone man. In this manner he was driven down the whole block and into his house. When he finally secured the aid of the police, the hoodlums had hidden.

Knowing that it would be impossible to catch the young hoodlums as long as they anticipated the arrival of the police, Rafael resorted to a ruse. Allowing them to believe that he expected a delegation of Harlemites to come to his assistance, he secretly summoned Detective Lane, who seized the three men from the mob which had congregated on the corner to await the coming of the expected Negroes.

Bruno, Descrio and Fava were arraigned in Harlem Court a few minutes after their arrest and released under bonds of $500 each, which were furnished instantly by their bondsman.

Returning to his home, Rafael was

met by a mob of more than fifty who demanded that he withdraw his charges against the three men. Prominent in the mob was one man said to be the brother of Fava, who demanded that the man withdraw his charges against the soda clerk, whom he contended was not a member of the original gang. When Rafael refused to listen to the demands, Fava said:

"If you don't withdraw your charges, and if anything happens to my brother, you and your family will have plenty to be sorry about—and I know exactly where you live and everything about you."

Rafael hurried across the street and informed the patrolman on the beat of the threat but no arrests were made. From the time of the arrests to the hearing yesterday, threats have been made against the man and his family. The situation in the district has become as tense as it was at its inception more than a month ago.

Alderman Fred R. Moore Asks Police Protection for Colored Tenants in 117th Street From White Hoodlums

N.Y. Age
New York N.Y.
8-15-31

For more than a month the nearly 500 colored people who live in the neighborhood of 117th street and the East River have been terrorized by white hoodlums who, it is believed, have been employed to drive them from the neighborhood, which was formerly tenanted exclusively by whites.

The owner of one of the houses appealed to Alderman Moore to get police protection, and under date of August 6, Mr. Moore wrote to Chief Inspector O'Brien as follows:

"Hon. John O'Brien
"Chief Inspector
"Police Department
"New York City
"My dear Chief O'brien:

"I have been approached by Mr. M. Posen, who owns the apartment at 519-21 East 117th street. These houses, with two others at 525-27 East 117th street, are tenanted by Negroes.

"What Mr. Posen describes as young hoodlums have been terrorizing these tenants for the past month. I understand that the colored people are all law-abiding citizens and peaceful. Yet many of them have been attacked in the street and others have become so frightened they have decided to move.

"The owner complains that the captain of this precinct has given him little assistance or encouragement in ridding the streets of these gangs. Because of the low rents of $18 to $28 monthly, many of these people decide to remain.

"I promised Mr. Rosen I would bring the matter to your attention. May I ask your very kind interest in helping to rid the neighborhood of these undesirables?"

Tennessee

Segregation-1931

Funeral Home Obnoxious So Case Appealed

Very American

1-17-31

City Board Ruling on Memphis Mortuary Called Unfair

Part I Ind

MEMPHIS —(ANP) — Immediately following the ruling handed down establishing a mortuary at 481 Vance avenue because it would be a public nuisance and obnoxious to white residents in the neighborhood, Charles Glascock, attorney for Qualls, declared an appeal to the circuit court would be filed immediately, urging the court to reverse the decision.

The case was heard by the committee Tuesday morning at which time attorneys for Qualls pointed out that the establishment could not be declared a public nuisance until it was proved to be after operation, but the committee decided that due to the smallness of the lot and the narrow distance between the house and those adjoining, it would be a nuisance, whether it was a Negro establishment or one operated for whites. The ruling, however, also stated that due to the fact the Negroes are rather emotional at funerals that the establishment would be obnoxious to the white property owners and residents.

The Opinion

An opinion written by Judge E B Klewer, chairman of the board and amended by other members of the board, says in part:

In view of the small dimensions of the lot, and the narrow distances between the house at 481 Vance avenue and the adjoining houses, and the narrow distances to the lot east and west, the board is of the opinion and finds that the use of the premises at 481 Vance avenue as a funeral home and mortuary, whether for white or colored races, will be obnoxious and offensive by reason of the emission of odors and noise within the meaning of the zoning ordinance.

While the board is of the opinion and finds that we cannot and will not discriminate against S. W. Qualls, because he is a member of the colored race, or because he intends to conduct a funeral home on the premises, for colored persons, yet the board finds, from the proof, that members of the colored race are very emotional and that funerals of members of that race are attended by loud speaking, singing, moaning, and other sounds which would be obnoxious and offensive to persons in the immediate neighborhood, especially to persons living in the houses immediately to the east or west of the premises in question And the board finds that the premises are unsuitable for use as a funeral home and mortuary and would constitute a nuisance within the law, no matter how prudently, carefully, and scientifically the business would be conducted

The board further finds that due to the narrow dimensions of the lot, and its situation on Vance avenue, that a traffic congestion would necessarily follow from the use of the premises as a funeral home

REFILING RESTRICTED IN ZONING LAW CASES

Applicants Once Denied Must Wait Six Months.

Applications for variations from zoning which have been rejected by the board of adjustment may not be filed again until six months after the rejection, the board ruled yesterday in adopting a new rule of procedure. On several occasions in recent months unsuccessful petitioners have immediately refiled and on being rejected a second time have filed their petition again, forcing the protesting owners of adjacent property to attend the board meetings again and again.

Applications to rehear, however, may be filed at the next meeting after the rejection. These must include either an affidavit that additional proof which it was impossible to present at he hearing is then available, or allegations of specific instances of error in the law or the facts in the board's rejection. Oral arguments on petitions to rehear will no the accepted unles sthey are requested by the board.

Three Petitions Rejected.

In case a major change in the plans has been made another petition may be filed before the six months has ended.

Three petitions making up the docket yesterday were rejected. Paul Vescovo sought a variation for a $4,000 brick store on South Third Street, just south of Essex. Helen Wright, Ada Fields and Malinda Hall, negroes, represented themselves and seven others in opposing the change on the ground that the proposed site is in a strictly residential neighborhood. They said they all traded with Vescovo at his present location two blocks away.

The other rejected petitions were filed by B. W. Cocke & Son, who wanted to build a flower shop without a rear yard at 1175 Madison, and S. W. Dearing, who sought permission for an illuminated arch sign over the driveway to a frozen custard stand on the south side of South Parkway just east of Lamar.

Approve Express Terminal.

In a session proceeding the board of adjustment, the city planning commission approved the location of the Hoover Motor Express, Inc., terminal at 325 East Calhoun. The West Tennessee Motor Express, Inc., is a subsidiary of the Hoover line.

No action was taken on Tom Collier's petition for a lower zone classification of his East Parkway property, since the zoning committee had not been able to consider it. This large tract of land is zoned "A" residential, which bars all construction except single dwellings and duplexes. Two weeks ago the planning commission adjourned with Mr. Collier still talking in a demand that the commission act that day, regardless of the rules of procedure.

PROTEST NEGRO DIVISION

Appeal

Development Opposite Bellevue Park To Be Discussed.

A movement to protest development of a negro subdivision opposite Bellevue Park will be discussed at 8 p.m. today at a meeting of the Greenwood Civic Club in Cummings School, J. H. Stalcup, president, announced last night.

3-31

Entertainment will be furnished by pupils from the Martin Sisters' School of Dancing. Mr. Stalcup will be in charge of the meeting.

Segregation - 1931

THE WEED CAMPAIGN

The chief weed inspector of the city of Houston announced recently that he was going to get busy and rid the city of tall grass and weeds. According to press reports the inspector said further, "Weeds bread mosquitoes and germ-spreading insects. And they provide excellent hiding places for snakes." Living as the writer of this editorial does in a section of the city of Houston where only Negroes reside, and where all of the things mentioned by the chief weed inspector exist in such an abundant prevalence, and knowing from personal observation that most of the sections in which the Negro population of Houston lives are also similarly situated. this announcement aroused us to great curiosity and interest.

We said to ourselves at first, "How true those statements credited to the chief weed inspector are." "Evidently this chief weed inspector has visited some of the Negro sections of Houston, and has decided, contrary to what seems to be the general thought among the white people of the South, that weeds will breed mosquitoes and germ-spreading insects if found where colored people live as readily as if found elsewhere."

To date we see the same old weeds and the same old tall grass in our section. To date we still see the weeds and tall grass in all of the Negro sections through which we have chanced to pass. Maybe, we were wrong in our first conclusions. Perhaps, the chief weed inspector believes that weeds and tall grass breed mosquitoes and germ-spreading insects only if found in the white sections of Heavenly Houston.